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JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE,
PHILADELPHIA.

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

OF

LECTURES,

SESSION MDCCCXXXVI—VII.

AND

CATALOGUE

OF THE

STUDENTS AND GRADUATES,

FOR

THE SESSION MDCCCXXXV—VI.

PHILADELPHIA:

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1836.

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE

PHILADELPHIA

ANNUAL ANNOUNCEMENT

LECTURES

SESSION NOVEMBER-DECEMBER

CATALOGUE

STUDENTS AND GRADUATES

THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT

1887

JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE,

PHILADELPHIA.

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ANATOMY.—Granville Sharp Pattison, M. D.

SURGERY.—George McClellan, M. D.

PRINCIPLES AND PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.—John Revere, M. D.

CHEMISTRY.—Jacob Green, M. D.

MATERIA MEDICA AND PHARMACY.—Samuel Colhoun, M. D.

MIDWIFERY AND DISEASES OF WOMEN AND CHILDREN.—Samuel M'Clellan, M. D.

INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.—Robley Dunglison, M. D.

Samuel Colhoun, M. D.—DEAN OF THE MEDICAL FACULTY.

John Barclay, M. D.—CURATOR OF THE MUSEUM.

THE Officers of Jefferson Medical College, in sending forth their Annual Announcement for the Lectures for the ensuing session, do it with feelings of peculiar gratification. The prosperity of their institution has continued to increase; the number of students in attendance on their lectures during the last session was not exceeded by

that of any other Medical School in the United States. This will appear from the catalogue of students and graduates herewith published. It appears from their Records that the number of students during the

Session	1832-3 was	-	-	-	96
Session	1833-4	-	-	-	172
Session	1834-5	-	-	-	233
Session	1835-6	-	-	-	364*

These results furnish flattering evidence of the favorable manner in which their efforts in the cause of Medical Education have been received by the Profession. They can attribute their success to no other cause than this. They have uniformly rested their hopes on the utility of their institution. They have advised the Medical Students coming to Philadelphia, to examine candidly for themselves; to be in no haste to attach themselves to either medical school, until they shall have had a sufficient opportunity of forming a correct estimate of the qualifications of the several Professors, and the comparative advantages for medical education which the two institutions present. They have constantly endeavoured to impress upon the minds of the Students, that their object should be to connect themselves with that establishment, from which, after a careful and fair inquiry, they believed they should be able to obtain the greatest amount of information, and the most just and sound views in their profession.

NEW CHAIR OF THE INSTITUTES OF MEDICINE AND MEDICAL JURISPRUDENCE.

The progress of Medical Science demanding, in the opinion of the Trustees of Jefferson Medical College, an extension of the course of instruction, they have created a new Professorship, viz: that of "The Institutes of Medicine and Medical Jurisprudence, and have elected to this Chair Robley Dunglison, M. D. formerly Professor of Physiology in the University of Virginia, and late Professor of Materia Medica in the University of Maryland. The appointment has been officially accepted.

In announcing to the Profession the appointment of this distinguished gentleman to a Professorship in Jefferson Medical College, the officers of that Institution do so with unmixed gratification. The reputation of Professor Dunglison is too well known to require any comment. As a scholar, a profound Physician, and an enlightened Physiologist, he holds the highest rank, both in this country and in Europe; and, as an eloquent and popular lecturer, has no superior.

COURSE OF INSTRUCTION.

The Professors are convinced that, in order to secure the great ends of a medical education, it is of importance that students should spend a considerable part of their pupilage in the offices of intelligent Practitioners, under whose direction they may

* This number only includes those who attended for the purpose of qualifying themselves for the practice of the Profession; there were a number of professional gentlemen and others, in attendance not enumerated here. The whole number of graduates for the Session 1834-5 was 58, for 1835-6, 131.

go through a course of reading; become familiar with the endemic diseases of the country; and the various practical duties of their profession.

Desirous of elevating the standard of medical education in the United States, they proposed three years since to extend their course of lectures from four months, the longest term in other institutions, to five months. Accordingly the month of October has been devoted to this object. Their proposal, as they have every reason to believe, has received the full approbation of the profession. They infer this from the great number of gentlemen who availed themselves of this arrangement during the last two sessions. The Professors have determined to render this part of the course still more extensive and effective. Instead of giving three lectures daily during the month of October, as was done during the last Session, they will deliver four during the next October, (Hospital days excepted.) The dissecting room will also be kept open, and the Professor of Anatomy give his personal attention to this important department of medical education. This, together with the Clinical Instructions at the Dispensary, Alms House, and Hospital will constitute a valuable course of instruction during the month of October. There are interesting and important topics connected with each department, which it is impossible fully to discuss in a course of lectures of four months. They will devote the additional time thus gained, during the month of October, to the examination of these subjects.

The Regular Course of Lectures will commence, as usual, on the first Monday in November, and continue for four months, and terminate on the first of March. This, they repeat, is the only period which the candidates are required to attend. It will be the especial care of the Professors that no innovation in their course of instruction shall, in any degree, impair the integrity of the regular course. It will stand, at least, as perfect as it has ever done, for the benefit of those who may not find it convenient to come to Philadelphia at the commencement of October.

For the October Lectures no additional fee will be demanded.

EXAMINATIONS.

The officers of Jefferson Medical College, would particularly solicit the attention of the Profession to the mode of examination for the degree of M. D. which they have lately adopted. Every one acquainted with the subject is aware of the great difficulty of fixing a standard by which the qualifications of the candidates shall be fairly determined, so that equal justice shall be done to the public and individuals. Oral examinations, after a certain routine of study, have been heretofore universally relied upon in the United States. This mode of examination is admitted to be very imperfect, and obnoxious to many serious objections. It is in itself extremely tedious, necessarily consuming, where the class is large, a great length of time, each candidate requiring, at least, from an hour and a quarter, to an hour and a half. The situation of the candidates is embarrassing; some become agitated and lose their self-possession, and are thus unable to do justice to themselves; others again, by appearing to be so, enlist the feelings of the examiners, and, by their address, elude scrutiny; while, however conscientious and upright in his intentions, the examiner must have the common sympathies of our nature, and is therefore always liable to be suspected of favoritism or prejudice. These, and many other unanswerable objections, may be urged

against oral examinations, as tests of medical qualification. The following plan of written examinations was pursued, with about two-thirds of the candidates, at their last graduation. The mode being unusual, the candidates were allowed a choice of an oral or written examination: when 86 preferred the latter. Preparatory to the written examination, the candidates were requested to send to the Dean a sealed note, with their names written on the inside; on the outside was written a motto or sentence. A day was then set apart for each Professor to examine on his branch. The evening before meeting the class, the Professor prepared from 20 to 40 comprehensive questions, on various subjects relating to his department. A sufficient number of copies was printed, by a confidential person, and delivered to the Professor. The class was assembled at 10 o'clock, A. M. the next day in the lecture room, prepared for their examination; when a copy of the questions was handed to each candidate, by the Professor in the presence of his colleagues. The candidates were distributed over the room, so that they could hold no intercourse with each other; each being provided with a small copy book, on which was written the motto already handed to the Dean, and with pen and ink. They were informed that the answers were expected to be full and satisfactory. It was announced that any attempt to whisper, or to communicate information to each other, or the use of any book, would, if discovered, be considered sufficient ground for the unqualified rejection of the individual. They were at liberty to take what time they required; but after finishing their tasks, the book containing the answers to the questions, was to be deposited in a covered basket placed upon the table. During the time they were thus employed, one or more of the Professors was constantly present in a part of the room where every candidate was under his direct surveillance. No candidate left the room, but for a few moments, with permission, until his task was completed.

From the novelty of this mode of examination, the Professors were apprehensive that some inconvenience might practically arise. It was most gratifying, however, to find that none was actually felt. The moment the printed copies of the questions were received, the candidates proceeded with the regularity of so many well trained Clerks, to the accomplishment of their task. Instead of attempting to prompt each other, each seemed conscious that he had quite sufficient employment in attending to his own affairs, and, by the time the questions were answered, they were quite fatigued enough to feel no desire of remaining longer in the room. The book of answers was deposited in the covered basket and the candidate retired. The examination began at 10 o'clock in the morning, and generally it was about five before the last candidate, and with him the Professors, left the room. The basket containing the written answers was sent to the Professor's house, who, after carefully examining them, wrote down his judgment of each. On this decision the vote was taken, without the name of the candidate being known.—This course was pursued, successively, by each Professor.

It will be perceived that the excellence of this mode of examination mainly depends on the questions being entirely unknown until they are presented in the examining room, and the candidate having no extrinsic aid from books or prompting. Such were the precautions, that these were entirely impracticable. At the same time, they must do the candidates the justice to say, that not the slightest disposition to take any undue advantage was shown by a single individual within the knowledge of the Professors. Of the questions themselves, it will be only possible to give a few examples on the present occasion.

QUESTIONS FOR THE EXAMINATION ON ANATOMY.

Describe the relations and connections of the cardiac portion of the Subclavian artery of the right side; and also state the difference as to origin, course, and connections of the same portion of Subclavian artery of the left side?

What muscles arise from the Styloid process of the temporal bone? Describe the relation these muscles bear to the external and internal carotid arteries?

What portions of the nervous system form the Cerebro-Spinal Axis? what are the divisions of the nervous system according to the arrangement of Sir Charles Bell? and what nerves arise from the anterior, what from the posterior, and what from the middle tracts of the Spinal Marrow?

Describe the branches of the fifth pair of nerves; are these nerves of sensation or motion? If one branch is a compound nerve, state which branch it is?

QUESTIONS ON SURGERY.

When there is no fracture or depression, what symptoms would induce you to trephine?

What circumstances would induce you to anticipate an effusion of blood between the bone and the dura mater?

In what direction would you apply pressure in the taxis for femoral hernia?

In what cases of injury of the extremities, is it absolutely and always necessary to amputate?

When should the amputation be performed in such cases?

QUESTIONS ON THE THEORY AND PRACTICE OF PHYSIC.

Describe the local and general symptoms of Acute Rheumatism; the parts and textures in which rheumatic inflammation generally takes place; and the distinctive properties of the fibrous textures?

What are the characteristic differences between simple and rheumatic inflammation, and what is the diagnosis between Gout and Rheumatism?

Describe the treatment of a decided case of acute rheumatism for the first five days, during which it does not yield to active antiphlogistic treatment; the extent to which the general remedies should be carried; and the names and doses of those medicines which are considered specifics in Rheumatism?

What are the changes which take place in the functions of the pleura consequent upon inflammation? how are false membranes formed? do they acquire all the vital properties of the natural tissues? and what are the consequences of their extensive formation on the functions of the Pleura?

What are the effects of copious effusion into the pleura on the size of the chest? when the lung has been crowded into a narrow space, can it ever again become expanded? if so, describe the process, and effects observed?

Is the ressonance of the chest lost, and does the respiratory murmur cease, so that it cannot be heard by the stethoscope, in that part of the chest in which effusion has taken place?

QUESTIONS IN CHEMISTRY.

What elements compose Ammonia, and in what proportions do they exist in it?

When Nitre and Sulphur are burnt in a leaden chamber to form Sulphuric Acid, what is the rationalé of the process?

How would you detect Arsenic in the stomach of a poisoned person?

What is Calomel?—How is it made?

How is the Chlorate of Potash formed, and what chemical changes take place during the process?

QUESTIONS IN MATERIA MEDICA.

What articles of common food are most digestible?

What articles of diet best relieve a constipated habit?

What articles of diet best assist in arresting diarrhœa?

What are the effects of opium on the system, and how does it cause death?

With what is metallic mercury adulterated, and how do you get rid of its adulterations?

Is bleeding by leeches ever dangerous, and why?

QUESTIONS ON MIDWIFERY.

What are the proofs that the blood of the mother does, or does not pass directly from the uterine vessels to those of the fœtus?

From what cause does hæmorrhage commonly proceed, subsequent to the delivery of the child?

When the arm of the child presents and passes through the vagina, with the shoulder at the superior strait, how can the woman be delivered?

Under what conditions can the forceps be safely used?

Under what conditions can the ergot be safely given?

The candidates expressed themselves strongly in favor of the written examinations, seeming proud to leave behind them such unquestionable testimonials of their titles to the highest honors in their profession. The Professors regret that they cannot also give some examples, on the present occasion, of the answers. They must be contented, however, with stating in general terms, that they were for the most part very satisfactory, and that they were surprised at the clearness, precision and amplitude which most of the books exhibited. The written answers are to be preserved in the Archives of the Institution, as lasting and unanswerable testimonials of the justice of the examiners, and of the qualifications of the candidates. Finally, they must state it as their conviction, that, when properly conducted, written, are decidedly preferable to oral examinations, as tests of qualification. They may be conducted with the most unquestionable fairness; there can be no favoritism, as all have the same questions; there is no hurry, no bustle, and there can be no complaint of agitation in the candidate; there can be no evasion as to the answers, as they speak for themselves in a manner not to be mistaken. They are not liable to

the cavils and sneers of incompetency in certain individual candidates, so frequently cast upon those subjected to oral examinations, as the written answers remain as permanent evidences of their qualifications; others than the Professors, also; may be present without inconvenience. In order to remove any question as to perfect fairness, the Board of Trustees have passed a resolution that hereafter a committee of their own number shall be present at the examinations.

The Professors, however, wish the Public to understand, that, hereafter, as during the past year, a choice will be left to the candidates either to submit to the written or oral examination, as they may see fit; as they would not think it right to compel the candidates to a method, not practised in other institutions, whatever may be their own impressions as to its advantages.

MUSEUM.

Convinced of the great importance of an extensive Museum, as an appendage to a Medical School, no labor or expense has been spared in accumulating about the institution, anatomical, pathological, and obstetrical preparations and drawings; numerous specimens both of spurious and genuine articles for illustrating the *Materia Medica*, with plates and drawings of the vegetable articles; and a large mineralogical and geological Collection. These are carefully and systematically arranged in a spacious and beautiful room, expressly built, and appropriately fitted up for this purpose. Though the collection of healthy and morbid anatomical specimens is already considerable and valuable, yet, for the purpose of increasing it, a gentleman is constantly employed. In their last Annual Announcement, the Professors took the liberty to solicit of their friends to transmit any interesting specimens in morbid anatomy that might occur in their practice. They take this opportunity of acknowledging the receipt of a number of interesting specimens, and expressing their sense of the obligation.*

The Museum is kept open during the Session, daily, for several hours, for the convenience of the students.

HOSPITALS, DISPENSARY, &c.

The Students of Jefferson Medical College participate, on equal terms with other medical Students attending lectures in Philadelphia, in all the benefits and privileges arising from an attendance on the Pennsylvania Hospital, and the Blockley Hospital and Alms-house. The great facilities which these institutions offer to medical Students for seeing medical and surgical practice, and witnessing the operations of surgery are well known. The Lectures will be so arranged as to allow the Students to visit them on Saturdays.

The Professors have also established a General Dispensary, and an Infirmary for the Diseases of the Eyes. The patients are prescribed for by the Professors; detailed histories of their cases are kept; and, under the superintendence of their Teachers,

* In preserving Morbid parts to transmit, all that is necessary is merely to have them removed from the body and placed in a vessel of whiskey. If the specimens are large, after remaining in the spirits for a fortnight, the old whiskey can be drawn off, and fresh added, and the vessels tied over with a bladder.

the management of cases are intrusted to those Students whose qualifications entitle them to such confidence. The Professor of Midwifery is enabled to procure from this source, Midwifery cases for his pupils. These patients the Students attend at their own dwellings, under the direction of the Professor of Midwifery.

FEEES.

The fee for admission to each course of Lectures, is	-	\$15
Dissecting Rooms and Demonstrations,	- - -	10
Dispensary, Museum, &c.	- - - -	5

CATALOGUE OF THE STUDENTS

ATTENDING JEFFERSON MEDICAL COLLEGE, PHILADELPHIA.

SESSION 1835—6.

1 Abbott, S. M.	N. Y.	54 Chandler, John M.	Ohio.
2 Adair, James	Ohio.	55 Chase, Hester	Mass.
3 Alexander, Archibald	N. J.	56 Cheetham, Wm. J.	Va.
4 Alexander, George	Md.	57 Clark, Wm. E.	D. C.
5 Alexander, W. J.	Tenn.	58 Claggett, H.	Md.
6 Allen, Carlos	N. J.	59 Colhoun, A. K.	Pa.
7 Alston, Wm. W.	N. C.	60 Colhoun, Thos.	Pa.
8 Alter, Simon	Pa.	61 Colby, E. L.	N. H.
9 Anderson, W. J.	Ga.	62 Cowan, Wm. L.	Pa.
10 Andrews, Seth L.	N. Y.	63 Cox, Madison	Tenn.
11 Allen, Geo. W. M. D.	Pa.	64 Conduct, Lewis	N. J.
12 Artz, A.	Pa.	65 Caryell, Wm.	Pa.
13 Bacon, Albert T.	Ga.	66 Craft, J. N.	Pa.
14 Barnes, Dewitt C.	N. Y.	67 Crawford, Oliver	Pa.
15 Barry, John	Ireland.	68 Cornell, Theodore F.	N. J.
16 Bataille, B. R.	Va.	69 Crenshaw, Wm. M.	N. C.
17 Beach, Charles H.	N. J.	70 Culbertson, Edmund	Pa.
18 Bear, John	Pa.	71 Culbertson, Wm.	Pa.
19 Beckwith, S. Thomas	N. C.	72 Connor, Phineas L.	Mass.
20 Beatty, Louis H.	Del.	73 Cone, Robert C.	N. Y.
21 Bell, Benjamin E.	Va.	74 Chayter, Geo. W. M. D.	Md.
22 Bell, James S.	Del.	75 Comfort, John W.	Pa.
23 Biggs, Augustine A.	Md.	76 Dale, Wm. W.	Pa.
24 Beaumont, Thomas	Ohio.	77 Davis, Amasa	Mass.
25 Blakey, Robert L.	Va.	78 Davis, Geo. W.	Va.
26 Blakey, Yelverton C.	Va.	79 Davis, Nathaniel	Ia.
27 Black, Alexander	Pa.	80 Davis, D. Daniel	Md.
28 Bland, Wm. John	Va.	81 Davidson, Robert	Pa.
29 Blue, John Holmes	N. Y.	82 Day, Silas	N. Y.
30 Bishop, Marquis La Fayette	N. C.	83 De Camps, Thos. J.	Va.
31 Blymier, Abraham	Pa.	84 Denson, Isaac	Ia.
32 Boardman, J. F.	N. Y.	85 Denig, Robert M'C.	Pa.
33 Boling, Wm. M.	Pa.	86 Diver, Wm. B.	Pa.
34 Bothwell, D. S.	Ga.	87 Dix, John H.	Mass.
35 Bower, Charles	Pa.	88 Donaldson, D. S.	Pa.
36 Bowles, James H.	Tenn.	89 Doran, Charles	N. J.
37 Broocks, Wm. M.	Va.	90 Dowler, Masses M.	Ohio.
38 Broom, Daniel L.	Pa.	91 Duffie, W. Joseph	Pa.
39 Brent, Daniel	D. C.	92 Duggins, F. P.	Va.
40 Bronaugh, Wm.	Va.	93 Digges, Wm. D.	Md.
41 Buckingham, R. G.	N. Y.	94 Dexter N. M.	N. J.
42 Burnett, J. W.	Va.	95 Edwards, Richard H.	Va.
43 Bush, J. B.	Ky.	96 Ely, Carswell S.	Mo.
44 Barnert, John H.	Md.	97 Ely, Horace	N. C.
45 Caldwell, W. A.	N. C.	98 Fassitt, Lawrence	Md.
46 Carels, Samuel	Pa.	99 Fleming, James	Pa.
47 Carter, E. J.	Ga.	100 Fuller, John Paine	R. I.
48 Cassel, John H.	Pa.	101 Foster, Thomas	Pa.
49 Case, Ephraim, jr.	N. Y.	102 Frow, T. W.	Va.
50 Case, Levi S.	N. Y.	103 Field, John W.	Va.
51 Chapline, H. W.	Va.	104 Fulton, Lorenzo	Ohio.
52 Case, A. M. D. B.	N. Y.	105 Gardiner, Samuel E.	S. C.
53 Chamberlain, C. T.	Del.	106 Garrison, John P.	N. J.

107 Garst, Michael	Ohio.	167 Johnston, W. H.	N. J.
108 Garretson, Isaac	Pa.	168 Jones, Callom B.	Va.
109 Gegan, Wm.	Pa.	169 Jones, Andrew J.	Del.
110 Gilbert, Jonathan	Pa.	170 Jones, Benjamin Rush	S. C.
111 Gilliss, Joseph J.	Md.	171 Jones, Joseph B.	Pa.
112 Gray, Barzillai	N. J.	172 Jordan, R. D.	Tenn.
113 Gray, John	Va.	173 Jennings, John B.	Va.
114 Green, Washington T.	Pa.	174 Iredale, Thos. A.	Tenn.
115 Gray, J. Alfred	N. J.	175 Jordon, John A.	Tenn.
116 Green, Wm.	N. Y.	176 Jones, John W.	Ga.
117 Goheen, S. M. E.	Pa.	177 Izard, Charles	Pa.
118 Grant, McDonough	N. C.	178 Kinsloe, Lemuel	Pa.
119 Griffin, Edward	N. Y.	179 Kean, Otho W.	Va.
120 Groff, Wm. T.	Pa.	180 Kitteridge, Thos.	Mass.
121 Grove, George	Pa.	181 Kelly, James W.	Pa.
122 Gryder, Montgomery	Pa.	182 Kelly, Elbridge G.	N. H.
123 Guerard, Augustus	Pa.	183 Kane, J. C. M.	Pa.
124 Goff, Francis	Pa.	184 King, Alfred T.	N. Y.
125 Halcomb, Johnstone,	Del.	185 Kennedy, R. F.	Va.
126 Henry, James W.	Md.	186 Kellam, Frederick	Va.
127 Hamill, Robert	Pa.	187 Keene, Benedict	Ky.
128 Hannah, John A.	Va.	188 Kerr, T. K.	N. Y.
129 Harris, George C.	Md.	189 Key, Richard S.	Indiana.
130 Harris, James E.	Va.	190 King, Richard G.	Mi.
131 Hannon, Joseph	Pa.	191 Killpatrick, R. A.	Ga.
132 Harley, L. G.	Ohio.	192 Knight, William	Ohio.
133 Hay, Henry	Pa.	193 Kerr, Mark G.	L. Can.
134 Hayes, Robert C.	Pa.	194 Lachance, Gabriel	L. Can.
135 Hancock, Jefferson	Va.	195 Lapham, Geo. H.	N. Y.
136 Haynes, Timothy	N. H.	196 Leamen, John	Pa.
137 Hamilton, Wm. Newell	Pa.	197 Lewis, W. B.	Pa.
138 Hayes, Wm. jr.	Pa.	198 Linn, Alexander	N. J.
139 Hedges, Urban D. M. D.	Del.	199 Loper, James	N. J.
140 Hetich, Andrew	Pa.	200 Leib, Owen D.	Pa.
141 Heisz, Frederick E.	Pa.	201 Lasson, Thomas	Ky.
142 Heatherington,	Pa.	202 Linton, M. L. M. D.	Ky.
143 Hereford, Francis M.	La.	203 Marable, H. H.	Tenn.
144 Henning, David M.	Tenn.	204 Marable, John J. jr.	Tenn.
145 Hill, Charles M. D.	Pa.	205 Marcy, E. E.	Mass.
146 Hildeburn, J. H.	Pa.	206 Mahony, Michael	La.
147 Herriott, J. V.	Pa.	207 Mayo, Joseph A.	Va.
148 Hine, Francis W.	N. Y.	208 Mateer, Wm.	Pa.
149 Hobson, Richard B.	Va.	209 Massey, B. F.	S. C.
150 Hopkins, H. H.	Pa.	210 Marsh, Z. H.	Mass.
151 Holmes, Geo.	L. Can.	211 Matthews, W. R.	Ala.
152 Holland, L. C.	Va.	212 Marsh, S. B.	N. C.
153 Hoover, Lewis	Pa.	213 Meadors, Abraham	Ga.
154 Howard, Wm. H.	Md.	214 Meriwether, Wm. H.	Tenn.
155 Hunter, Wm.	N. C.	215 Metzger, Geo. S.	Pa.
156 Hunter, Wm. M.	Ireland.	216 McBride, Wm. G.	Ga.
157 Hutchinson, James B.	Ohio.	217 McDonnald, Otis	D. C.
158 Huston, John	Pa.	218 McCallmont, Henry	Pa.
159 Housekeeper, Benjamin	Pa.	219 McClure, Samuel	Pa.
160 Hoban, Henry	D. C.	220 McClellan, John	Conn.
161 Jackson, John	Va.	221 McCay, Isaiah R.	Pa.
162 Jannay, Josiah J.	Va.	222 McGehee, David	Ala.
163 Janson, John E.	N. Y.	223 McCulloh, A. H.	Pa.
164 Johnson, Joseph F	S. C.	224 McFarland, John A.	Pa.
165 Johnson, Wesley	N. Y.	225 McDuell, John A.	D. C.
166 Johnston, Alexander	Pa.	226 McKown, Richard	Pa.

227 McIntosh, Richard	Va.	287 Seiberling, John	Pa.
228 McGowan, Wm. M.	S. C.	288 Sewell, Francis L.	Ala.
229 Marstellar, R. H.	Va.	289 Shannon, S. H.	Pa.
230 McClelland, James	Pa.	290 Sheldon, William	Pa.
231 Maus, Joseph L.	Pa.	291 Shackelford, John L.	Va.
232 McLenahan, R. M.	N. J.	292 Shipman, Wm.	N. J.
233 McGrath, Robert	Pa.	293 Skelton, Charles	Pa.
234 Meriam, Marshall	Mass.	294 Skinner, J. S.	Md.
235 Miller, J. W.	Pa.	295 Sill, B. S.	N. Y.
236 Mills, E. S.	Va.	296 Singer, Joshua	Pa.
237 Millard, E. M.	D. C.	297 Sleeper, Edwin	Pa.
238 Mitchell, C. B.	Tenn.	298 Sloan, W. J.	Pa.
239 Mitchell, James	U. Can.	299 Smith, Alfred	Pa.
240 Morrison, John A.	Pa.	300 Smith, Samuel P.	Ala.
241 Mowry, Robert B.	Pa.	301 Smith, W. A.	Ky.
242 Morton, F. K. M. D.	Pa.	302 Smith, N. J. M.	Va.
243 Muse, Wm. H.	Md.	303 Smith, S. D.	N. J.
244 Murray, John C.	Pa.	304 Stewart, George	Ireland.
245 Mulhallon, John C.	Pa.	305 Storm, Lawrence	N. Y.
246 Musselman, Isaac	Pa.	306 Sutphin, H. L.	N. J.
247 Moyer, E. C.	Pa.	307 Swayne, Huson D.	Pa.
248 Muse, M. D.	Md.	308 Snead, Lewis	Ky.
249 Manning, J. H. M. D.	Mass.	309 Sutherland, Thos.	Pa.
250 Nenny, James L.	Tenn.	310 Swett, J. L.	N. H.
251 Neil, T. W.	Va.	311 Smith, Robert K.	Del.
252 Newell, D. S.	Mi.	312 Tait, George G.	Ga.
253 Nicholson, L. G.	Va.	313 Talbat, Patrick	Va.
254 Nixon, Samuel M. D.	Va.	314 Temple, Robert	Ky.
255 O'Donnell, B.	D. C.	315 Thompson, Thomas H.	Pa.
256 O'Neal, Thomas W.	Barbadoes.	316 Thomas, Pernet	Ohio.
257 Orr, Adrian, V. B.	Pa.	317 Thruston, Wm. S.	Va.
258 Pelot, James D.	Ga.	318 Troubat, Raymond	Pa.
259 Pitts, Hillary R.	Md.	319 Trego, Alfred	Pa.
260 Pollard, Geo. F.	Va.	320 Tyng, Richard	Pa.
261 Purnell, Robert F.	N. C.	321 Turner, Oliver C.	R. I.
262 Patrick, M. D.	Indiana.	322 Tucker, Benjamin	Pa.
263 Ragland, J. A.	Va.	323 Town, Evan	Vt.
264 Ralston, Joseph	U. Can.	324 Vail, Daniel	Pa.
265 Rea, Francis	Ohio.	325 Vance, N. W.	Tenn.
266 Reed, George	Ky.	326 Van Hoff, A. H.	Pa.
267 Reed, James L.	Pa.	327 Vanderslice, T. R.	Pa.
268 Rice, Charles	N. Y.	328 Vanvalsea, R. F.	Pa.
269 Risley, James	N. J.	329 Vedder, A. M.	N. Y.
270 Rives, Briggs	Va.	330 Wardlaw, J. J.	S. C.
271 Robb, Alexander	Pa.	331 Ward, John F.	N. J.
272 Robbins, Geo. R.	N. J.	332 Wallace, Wm. F.	Pa.
273 Robins, C. V.	N. J.	333 Waddle, Wm.	Ohio.
274 Roberts, John M.	D. C.	334 Ward, F. D. W.	N. Y.
275 Robeson, Jonathan	Pa.	335 Warder, John A.	Ohio.
276 Rahrer, Amos K.	Pa.	336 Ware, Wm. A.	Tenn.
277 Richardson, Ross B.	Pa.	337 Walker, Joel C.	Ohio.
278 Rogers, Augustine C.	Ga.	338 Watkins, Octavus	D. C.
279 Rogers, Wm. H.	Ala.	339 Webster, Samuel	Pa.
280 Russell, George B.	Pa.	340 Weidler, Allen M.	Pa.
281 Rutland, W. C.	Tenn.	341 Wells, Ebenezer	Mass.
282 Ryan, Thomas J.	Tenn.	342 Wiley, John	N. Y.
283 Roach, D. G.	S. C.	343 Wilson, Wm.	N. J.
284 Scudder, John W.	N. J.	344 Wilson, W. W.	Ga.
285 Saunders, Reuben	Ga.	345 Wilson, James W.	Pa.
286 See, David	L. Can.	346 Wilson, Robert A.	Va.

347 Wilson, Wm Lowry	Pa.	356 Wood, John	Tenn.
348 Wilson, Joseph	Va.	357 Wright, J. F.	Ohio.
349 Wilson, D. W.	Va.	358 Wright, Wm. M.	Pa.
350 Williams, Edward C.	Va.	359 Woodruff, Elias	N. Y.
351 Williams, James Q.	Md.	360 Young, James A.	D. C.
352 White, M. M.	N. Y.	361 Young, B. F.	Tenn.
353 Wharton, Thos. J.	Va.	362 Young, Robert	Pa.
354 Warthington, J. H.	Md.	363 Young, Wm.	Pa.
355 Woodward, John B.	Pa.	364 Wolverton,	Md.

LIST OF THE GRADUATES, SPRING OF 1836.

<i>Names.</i>		<i>Theses.</i>
Archibald Alexander,	N. J.	On Hypochondriasis.
Bowles, J. H.	Tenn.	Leucorrhœa.
Beckwith, Stanley T.	N. C.	Blood-Letting.
Beach, Charles H.	N. J.	Morbid Sympathy.
Blakey, Yelverton C.	Va.	The necessity of Anatomical knowledge to a Physician.
Bothwell, David J.	Ga.	Autumnal Fever.
Biggs, Augustine A.	Md.	Erysipelas.
Bacon, A. T.	Ga.	Typhus Fever.
Bell, James S.	Del.	The comparative influence of Dyspeptic and Consumptive diseases upon the mind.
Boardman, John F.	N. Y.	Injuries from Chemical Agency.
Broom, Daniel L.	Pa.	Gunshot Wounds.
Cowan, William L.	Pa.	Influenza.
Condict, Lewis	N. J.	Yellow Fever.
Comfort, J. W.	Pa.	Intermittent Fever.
Culbertson, Wm.	Pa.	Dysentery.
Crenshaw, Wm. M.	N. C.	Menstruation.
Cheatham, Wm. J.	Va.	Typhus Fever.
Cornell, T. F.	N. J.	Catharticæ.
Colby, E. L.	N. H.	The Effects of Cold.
Culbertson Edmund,	Pa.	Intermittent Fever.
Carter, E. J.	Ga.	Mediate Auscultation.
Dowler, M. M.	Ohio.	Intermittent Fever.
Day, Silas	N. Y.	Scrofula.
De Camps, Thomas J.	Va.	Cholera.
Davies, George W.	Va.	Acute Dysentery.
Davis, Amasa	Mass.	Cholera Infantum.
Duffie, W. J.	Pa.	Acute Rheumatism.
Dix, John H.	Mass.	Sir Charles Bell's System.
Ely, S. Carswell	Mo.	Amenorrhœa.
Ely, Horace	N. C.	Dysentery.
Field, John W.	Va.	Acute Rheumatism.
Foster, Thomas	Pa.	Cataract.
Garrish, John P.	N. J.	Acute Peritonitis.
Groff, Wm. T.	Pa.	The Liver.
Gegan, Wm.	Pa.	Narcotics.
Gray, John	Va.	Caries of the Spine.
Gray, John Alfred	Va.	Mental Derangement.
Gryder, Montgomery	Pa.	Empiricism.
Grove, George	Pa.	Cynanche Trachealis.

Names.

Hereford, F. M.	La.
Hamill, R.	Pa.
Haynes, Timothy	N. H.
Hetick, Andrew	Pa.
Harris, George C.	Md.
Hobson, R. B.	Va.
Holland, L. C.	Va.
Hancock, Jefferson	Va.
Hine, F. W.	N. Y.
Hamilton, Wm. N.	Pa.
Hunter, Wm.	N. C.
Herriott, John V.	Pa.
Jones, John W.	Ga.
Iredale, T. A.	Tenn.
Johnson, W. H.	N. J.
Jordan, R. D.	Tenn.
Jennings, John B.	Va.
Jones, Callom B.	Va.
Johnson, Wesley	N. Y.
Johnson, Alexander	Pa.
Jones, Benjamin R.	S. C.
Kean, Otho W.	Va.
King, Alfred T.	N. Y.
Leib, Owen D.	Pa.
Loper, James	N. J.
Linn, Alexander	N. J.
Lapham, George H.	N. Y.
McGowan, Wm.	S. C.
Myer, E. C.	Ga.
Mitchell, C. B.	Tenn.
Mateer, Wm.	Pa.
Marable, H. H.	Tenn.
Metzger, G. S.	Pa.
Miller, J. W.	Pa.
Marsh, Z. Hawley	Mass.
McGrath, R. M.	Pa.
Marsh, Samuel B.	N. C.
McGehee, David M.	Ala.
Meadows, Abraham	Ga.
McCay, J. R.	Pa.
Millard, E. M.	D. C.
Mills, Charles S.	Va.
McCallmont, Henry	Pa.
McClellan, John	Conn.
Mowry, Robert B.	Pa.
Massey, B. F.	S. C.
Purnell, R. F.	N. C.
Pollard, George F.	Va.
Pelot, James Decatur	Ga.
Rohrer, Amos K.	Pa.
Rives, Briggs	Va.
Roberts, John M.	D. C.
Russell, George B.	Pa.
Rogers, Augustine C.	Ga.
Robb, Alexander	Pa.
Ryan, Thomas J.	Tenn.
Reed, George	Ky.
Ragland, Joseph A.	Va.

Theses.

On Typhus.
Diseases of the Joints.
Oleum Succini.
Bilious Remittent Fever.
Gonorrhœa.
Dysentery.
Atmospheric Air.
Purpura.
Aneurisms.
Variola.
Scarlatina.
Sympathy.
Inflammatory Fever.
Medical Topography.
Acute Hepatitis.
Cholera Infantum.
The improper use of Calomel.
Acute Bronchitis.
Phlegmasiæ.
The Stomach.
Bilious Remittent Fever.
Cynanche Trachealis.
Life.
Acute Bronchitis.
Acute Hepatitis.
Dyspepsia.
Acute Hysteritis.
Prolapsus Uteri.
Phrenitis.
Acute Rheumatism.
Congestive Bilious Fever.
Epidemic Cholera.
Scarlatina.
Respiration.
Apoplexy.
Pleuritis.
The Use and Abuse of Mercury.
Acute Inflammation.
Calculus, or Stone in the Bladder.
Small Pox.
Syphilis.
Malaria.
Cephalic Injuries.
Diet.
Dysentery.
Acute Hepatitis.
Inflammation.
Dysentery.
Hæmoptysis.
Acute Rheumatism.
Hernia Humoralis.
Cause and Effect.
Cathartics.
Intermittent Fever.
Dyspepsia.
Emetics.
Phymosis.

Names.

Shipman, Wm.
 Shannon, S. H.
 Smith, D. S.
 Sweet, John Larydon
 Smith, R. K.
 Smith, Alfred
 Saunders, Reuben
 Sneed, Lewis
 Sloan, Wm. J.
 Scudder, John W.
 Tait, G. G.
 Talbot, Patrick
 Temple, Robert
 Trego, Alfred
 Turner, Oliver Cromwell
 Vance, Wm. N.
 Vanhoff, A. H.
 Woodruff, Elias
 Wharton, Thomas J.
 Wardlaw, Joseph J.
 White, M. M.
 Warder, John A.
 Waddle, Wm.
 Ward, John F.
 Wright, Wm. M.
 Ware, W. Anderson
 Wilson, R. A.
 Wells, Ebenezer
 Wilson, Wm. L.
 Wright, Isaac F.
 Wallace, Wm. P.
 Young, B. F.
 Young, James A.
 Young, Robert
 BARNES, JOHN
 HAYNES, CHARLES E.
 BROOKFIELD, JOSEPH

Pa.
 Pa.
 N. J.
 N. H.
 Del.
 Pa.
 Ga.
 Ky.
 Pa.
 N. Y.
 Ga.
 Va.
 Ky.
 Pa.
 R. I.
 Tenn.
 Pa.
 N. Y.
 Va.
 S. C.
 N. Y.
 Ohio,
 Ohio.
 N. J.
 Pa.
 Tenn.
 Va.
 Mass.
 Pa.
 Ohio.
 Pa.
 Tenn.
 D. C.
 Pa.
 N. Y.
 Ga.
 Pa.

Theses.

On Dysentery.
 Concussion of the Brain.
 Cynanche Trachealis, or Croup.
 Scrofula.
 The Influence of Habit.
 Dysentery.
 Bilious Fever.
 Tetanus.
 Inflammation.
 Malaria.
 Rheumatism.
 Scarlet Fever.
 Dysentery Acuta.
 Indigestion.
 Arsenic.
 Aneurism.
 Bronchitis.
 Asphyxia.
 Gonorrhœa.
 Blood-Letting.
 Phrenology.
 Milk Sickness.
 Intermittent Fever.
 Hypochondriasis.
 Erysipelas.
 Datura Stramonium.
 Influence of Habit.
 Scarlatina.
 Serpenteria.
 Scarlatina Maligna.
 Acute Gastritis.
 Pneumonia.
 Inflammation.
 Acute Rheumatism.

Total, 134.